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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 10, 1923.

ANTI-UNIONIST CHIEFS BACK COMPANY
SAFETY OR GREATER OUTPUT?
ABANDON FORCE; NOW USE HONEY
AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD
OUR DEPARTED CHIEF.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 5—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stavedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1923

No. 28

:- Anti-Unionist Chiefs Back Company :-

(By International Labor News Service.)

Conviction that the American Motion Picture Corporation, whose officers are notoriously anti-union, is more interested in spreading the gospel of the "open shop" than in promoting Americanism, is the result of information secured by the International Labor News Service.

Not that the American Motion Picture Corporation, which was formerly the Church Motion Picture Corporation, avows anti-union sentiments, except in veiled form. Far from it. The announced purpose of the corporation is to combat destructive "Red" propaganda by means of motion pictures to be supplied to churches, schools, granges, civic bodies and other institutions.

Evidence at hand, however, indicates strongly that the principal aim of the corporation's executives is to instill insidiously the idea in the public mind that trade unionism threatens American institutions and that it restricts freedom.

Officers Foes of Labor.

Chief of the counts in the indictment against the American Motion Picture Corporation is the hostile labor record of its founders and most conspicuous backers, William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, and John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. As every trade unionist knows, these two men, with the association of which they are the head, are the source of much of the anti-union, "open shop" propaganda in the country.

Associated with Barr and Edgerton, who are, respectively, president and treasurer and chairman of the board of the corporation, are a number of lesser capitalists and employers and a sprinkling of clergymen and educators. Presumably the other officers and the members of the board of directors are in sympathy with the labor views of Barr and Edgerton, as it is hard to imagine these two foes of organized labor being in close association with men friendly to unionism.

The presence of clergymen in the list of officers and directors of the American Motion Picture Corporation gives the impression that the corporation has the backing of organized religion. Just how far this support goes is not disclosed but it is plainly the policy of the corporation to convey the idea that it has the blessing of the church in its proposed activities.

Anti-Unionists Called In.

The clergymen named were associated in the founding of the Church Motion Picture Corporation, whose announced aims were similar to those of the corporation which takes its place. Whatever may have been the reason for calling in Barr and Edgerton, the fact remains that they are now the leading spirits in the enterprise.

Letters and folders recently sent to prospective investors, asking financial support of the American Motion Picture Corporation show the lines on which the corporation is proceeding. Copies of the letters and other literature have been obtained by the International Labor News Service.

In a letter explaining what the corporation plans to do, Herbert Maynard, Jr., secretary, says: "No class of American citizenship understands as well as the manufacturer that the time is here when real action, not mere resolutions, must be taken to combat the radical and revolutionary forces that are invading our country and which if

left unchallenged, will undermine our present system of industrial, religious and social life.

"To meet this situation, William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, and John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, after much study and experimentation, have founded the American Motion Picture Corporation, realizing that the motion picture will do more to educate the human race than all the other agencies combined, if used intelligently in the practical and available way outlined in the enclosed letter and prospectus.

Why Support is Urged.

"The established business qualifications and prominence of the men identified with this corporation, who are leaders in industry, education and religion—coupled with the sound commercial and practical value of this project, demand your very serious consideration. America's greatest problem at this time is the preservation of our American institutions, our industrial, social and religious life as contrasted with that of other countries."

The prospectus sent with the letter explains that the American Motion Picture Corporation has acquired the assets, contracts and good-will of the Church Motion Picture Corporation and other film concerns and that it purposes "to consolidate and operate a chain of church, school and community distributing agencies for modern picture films depicting benefits of American form of government, film stories for churches and Sunday schools, romances of industry, art and science, clean comedies and wholesome dramas."

It is stated that the market for the corporation's films is "practically unlimited" and the reader is urged to buy liberally of the 30,000 shares of preferred 8 per cent stock, par value \$100 a share, which it is proposed to issue.

"Reasons" for Buying Stock.

Ten "reasons" are given why the reader should lose no time in buying the stock. Among the "reasons" are:

"Because a nation facing danger resulting from false teachings of religion, economics and sociology can be saved by truthful eye pictures.

"Because it is the duty of Christianity and loyal Americans to defeat the spreading gospels of disorder, greed, discontent and other sin.

"Because the American Motion Picture Corporation is meeting a national obligation in a practical way."

But above all is placed the alleged fact that money put into the stock of the corporation will bring a high return and that its profits are founded on a solid basis.

Founders Back Corporation.

The close connection between the corporation and the anti-union National Founders' Association is proved by copies of weekly letters sent out by the association and which have come into possession of the International Labor News Service with other material already quoted from. In a letter dated April 10, 1923, President Barr of the National Founders' Association declares that a great social danger faces the country because of the growth of radical thought on religion, government and industry. He adds that "education" is the essential antidote to this state of mind said to exist among part of the population

and then directs attention to the Church Motion Picture Corporation. He continues:

"It is now proposed to create a Foundation organization (American Motion Picture Corporation—Editor) which will have a channel for contributions, but will also be a commercial business capitalized at three million dollars of preferred stock, paying eight per cent which will be offered to the public, and particularly to the men engaged in industry whose support is invoked and imperatively needed not merely from a patriotic and educational point of view, but for the preservation of industry in general. Your president is also president of this new Foundation, with Mr. John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, as chairman of the board. We shall devote our energy to make this Foundation a success, and we have undertaken Foundation a success."

Hints at War on Unions.

After thus declaring that the American Motion Picture Corporation proposes to save society, which is pictured in imminent danger from the "Reds," Mr. Barr makes the following statement, which many see as a direct hint that the corporation plans to fight the principles of trade unionism.

"Until recently, the controlling social beliefs in America were those taught by the sturdy, old-fashioned church; the sacredness of the home, respect for law and constituted authority, the inherent duty of every man to make a living for himself and dependents, his right to work according to his ability and, unthreatened, to enjoy the fruits of his labor, the honesty and self-respect which is the result of faithful work, the high duty of service to God and man. A change is taking place."

Apparently Mr. Barr's fellow capitalists did not unanimously rush to pledge support to the American Motion Picture Corporation, as on May 31, Mr. Barr returned to the subject in his weekly letter, saying that though responses were "extremely gratifying," the fact remains that "all industry should be represented in this enterprise." He adds:

"We sincerely hope that every reader * * * will constitute himself an advance agent after he has analyzed the proposal fully. The most enthusiastic industrialist will very promptly discover that the great power of this new movement is in promoting better Americanism, a reverence for the Constitution and the restoration of equality before the law for all people."

Mr. Barr cannot suppress his animus to organized labor, as is shown by a letter dated June 21, in which he declares that "closed shop restrictions" cause high building costs. He says: "There are more jobs than bricklayers, which is the ideal that the unions have been seeking, thus uneconomically raising their wages and greatly increasing the price of building and raising rents."

Enough has been quoted from the literature of the American Motion Picture Corporation to indicate its attitude. But even more significant, as has been pointed out in the foregoing, is the well-known anti-union record of its officers. Union members can be trusted to put the evidence together and draw their own conclusions, which will not be favorable to the corporation.

SAFETY OR GREATER OUTPUT?

(By International Labor News Service.)

Safety or greater production, which?

This is the choice confronting industry. There is little doubt that many employers will choose greater production at the expense of safety unless organized labor is vigilant in guarding its interests.

That safety vs. greater production is a vital issue in scores of industries was revealed in a recent analysis of industrial accidents made by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. The analysis, which shows for the first time the exact degree of seriousness of each of the principal causes of industrial accidents, reveals that machines exposed at the "point of operation" are the big factor in accidents that maim and kill workers in shop, mine and factory.

Investigators for the bureau found that the point of operation presented the most difficult problem to be met in safeguarding machinery and that in the case of many machines it is difficult to safeguard the point of operation without decreasing the machine's output.

Accidents covered by the analysis all occurred within one year in the plants insured by members of the casualty bureau, which is the representative national organization of the chief stock casualty companies in the United States.

"The most striking revelation of this analysis was the seriousness of the point of operation on machines as an accident factor," says the report, which continues:

"Safety engineers have always recognized that unguarded points of operation on machines constituted one of the most prolific sources of accidents. But the high percentage of this type of accident revealed by the survey surprised all the insurance companies' engineers and research men.

"These men were not surprised to find that in the machine shop industries machinery was responsible for about 32 per cent of the total accident costs of those industries and that the point of operation of machines alone was responsible for 20 per cent of the total accident cost. Contrary to all expectations, however, the analysis revealed that in many industries the cost of accidents due to machines, and particularly to the point of operation of machines, was greater than for machine shop industries.

"In some industries the point of operation hazard was found to be responsible for 50 per cent or more of the total accident cost of the industry.

"The percentage of costs resulting from machine accidents and the percentage of costs resulting from accidents at the point of operation of machines, compared with the total accident costs of the industry as determined by this analysis, follow:

Industry.	All machine accidents	Point of operation accidents
Stone	8.7	6.7
Clay	23.2	12.7
Glass	10.6	6.8
Rolling and steel mills	20.4	14.1
Metal products	38.8	29.4
Machinery manufacture	31.4	28.3
Vehicle manufacture	31.3	22.9
Lumber and wood	52.9	42.6
Leather	42.7	36.9
Rubber and compounds	47.0	35.6
Chemical industries	20.1	14.5
Paper and paper products	40.5	34.0
Printing and publishing	50.5	40.9
Textiles	43.7	29.9
Clothing	31.5	20.5
Laundry	47.2	33.6
Food	27.2	19.4
Miscellaneous	22.7	14.3

"In the opinion of the men who made this analysis the unexpected severity of machinery accidents is accounted for by the fact that the point of operation is the accident cause to which workmen are

exposed the greater part of the time and by the fact that the point of operation of a machine presents the most difficult problem to be met with in mechanical guarding. They found that in the case of some machines it is not difficult to design guards for the point of operation which will prevent accidents without reducing production; on the other hand, it is extremely difficult to meet both these conditions in the case of many other machines.

"Furthermore, it was recognized that there is a constant tendency in industry to substitute mechanical for manual operations, and as a result machine accidents are bound to cause an increasing proportion of the total number of accidents."

SAFETY WORK BENEFITS TOILERS.

Wisconsin is decreasing industrial accidents and workers of the state are benefiting.

Results attained in Wisconsin indicate that it is possible to largely decrease the number of accidents that kill and injure workers and that presumably this can be done without seriously cutting down production.

That safety and increased production do not always get along well together is the conclusion arrived at by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters as a result of an analysis of industrial accidents just completed by the bureau.

The bureau found that in the case of some machines it is not difficult to design guards for the "point of operation" which will prevent accidents without reducing production but that on the other hand, it is difficult to meet both these conditions in the case of other machines.

Wisconsin, however, has been reducing accidents as the result of organized work to promote safety. That the safety work has not reduced production to any extent is indicated by the fact that no loud howl has been raised by Wisconsin manufacturers. If there had been any great cut in output following installation of safety devices, they would have raised a cry of protest that would have made the welkin ring.

Death benefits in Wisconsin have been raised from \$5200 to \$5600. Children under one year are to receive \$1000 death compensation and the permanent disability term has been increased from 780 to 900 weeks. The rate of payment for temporary disability has been raised from \$16.90 to \$18.20 a week. Burial expense allowances have been increased from \$100 to \$200.

All these increases in benefits, with others that lack of space prevents mention of, have been made without increasing the average burden on employees. The results show in a striking manner what safety work can accomplish. Decrease in the number of accidents permits larger benefits for those victims of accidents which even the best efforts of safety engineers have been unable to prevent entirely.

Workmen should study and remember what Wisconsin has done for safety. The state's work is a conclusive reply to greedy employers who say that safeguarding machinery does little to prevent accidents.

MAYOR LAUDS UNIONS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

At Superior, Wis., welcoming the delegates of the State Federation of Labor at its opening session there, Mayor Fred A. Baxter said:

"I believe that 90 per cent of the population of our city have faith in organized labor. Had it not been for organized labor the citizens of this great country of ours would have been divided into two classes, the very rich and the extremely poor.

"I am heartily in favor of a high standard of living for the workers and a corresponding living wage."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Germany: Seek Automatic Wage Index—Wage earners have approached the government directly, urging the establishment of an official wage index, to be published within 24 hours of the close of each week, by which the wage scales will be automatically fixed on a basis commensurate with prevailing prices of the necessities of life.

India: Strikes—More than 10,000 Burman and Indian laborers are involved in strikes in the Burma oil fields and Ahmedabad mines. The strikers are demanding increased wages and the recognition of wage equality between American and Burman skilled workmen.

Ireland: Unemployment—At the close of April, 1923, there were 45,032 persons totally unemployed in Northern Ireland, and the Minister of Labor submitted to Parliament a supplementary estimate of £25,000 for the purpose of carrying out approved schemes for the relief of unemployment.

New Zealand: Wage Reductions Undesirable—Deciding that another good year is necessary within which financial stability may be attained, the New Zealand Arbitration Court has concluded that it is unnecessary and undesirable to make a general order reducing money wages for the ensuing half year.

Norway: Paper Mill Workers Strike—Paper mill workmen in Eastern Norway recently declared a strike.

Nova Scotia: Steel Strike—Approximately 2700 men walked out of the plant of the Dominion Steel Corporation of Sydney on June 28, leaving the works in a state of idleness. Refusals of the directors to grant an increase in wages and to recognize the "check-off" system were given as causes of the walk-out.

Switzerland: Unemployment—Unemployment in Switzerland is showing a steady improvement, the May, 1923, total of unemployed persons being 30,228, or 5284 less than the April, 1923, total, and 40,872 under May, 1922.

SWEATSHOP METHODS AFFECT PUBLIC
In their campaign against child labor and sweatshops in Newark, N. J., officials made this discovery:

A mother was supporting herself, an invalid husband and four children by preparing buttons to be used on white canvas shoes. Into the eye of each button she placed a pin to which the button was fastened to the shoe. When she had done 144 of these she received two cents for the lot.

PARENTS!

The business world cannot get enough competent stenographer-typists and book-keepers. Therefore send your boys and girls to **Gallagher-Marsh**, the school that invites you to come and see its students write at rate of 125 to 150 words per minute. It then challenges all other schools to equal in your presence what you may see accomplished at **Gallagher-Marsh**. There is no fairer way to prove its merit.

Remember also that **Gallagher-Marsh** has its shorthand books printed and bound in our local shops under union conditions. Send for booklet. Day School, \$15 per month; Night School, \$6. Van Ness Avenue and Turk Street.

ABANDON FORCE; NOW USE HONEY.

It would appear that the slogan: "Service to the public is of fundamental importance" has been substituted for anti-strike demands.

The new cry has the same general aim as hand-cuff legislation, minus the jailing of workers who are embittered by this denial of their rights.

The latest cry is alluring. It soothes the deadened conscience that ignores injustice and only considers personal convenience.

The "service" term rolls lightly off the tongues of hard-fisted employers who use the cry as vigorously as they did the repudiated "open shop" cry a few years ago.

When discussing wages—with well-organized employees—the "service" cry is intended to deceive righteous men.

Then industrial autocrats affect an unselfish pose. They insist that "service to the public is of paramount importance." The originator of this strategy was a hard-headed anthracite coal owner who professed to be a trustee of the Omnipotent when organized miners were forcing concessions from him 20 years ago.

On the ground that "service to the public is of paramount importance" privilege asks labor to surrender its one guarantee of a living wage.

The claim that the state will guard these workers does not change the fact that they have yielded their liberty.

While free with its advice to workers, that is all privilege gives.

Workers must serve, though they may be denied a living wage, but privilege closes the plant, not when threatened by hunger, but by a lessening of profits.

If the workers refuse to serve under these conditions they are held up to public disdain by the same forces that vote privilege "a good business man" when the plant is closed down.

This is the line of action taken by men who would shape economic thought and social conduct.

Only when they want something do these industrial autocrats assume their Pharisaical pose. At all other times their motto is: "We'll get ours while the gettin's good." Then their record is low wages, monopoly, watered stock, and diluted production.

The organized wage workers are not fooled by this "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" attitude of these employers.

Labor, also, has a fundamental objection to this hypocrisy of privilege. It is not true that "service to the public is of paramount importance."

This, like other anti-union claims, will not stand analysis.

Individual liberty is of paramount importance. It is next to life, and is so inscribed in the grandest Declaration ever penned by man.

The subtleties of reaction nor the sophistry of sentimentalism can not disguise the supreme importance of liberty.

To labor is to be human. Man can not be normal unless he labors. To serve is to live—if workers are permitted to labor as equals, not as inferiors.

Respect of employers and employed must be mutual. Liberty can not be juggled or jockeyed to the advantage of one side.

Putting service above human freedom is a "can't strike" device. It appeals to privilege and to the superficial thinker who is only interested in his own convenience.

The public will be best served when wage workers are trusted; when they are assured their rights and are encouraged to aid in solving the problems of industry.

Assurance of the workers' rights are empty words when these rights can be annulled by injunction or law.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

SHIP LINES BLAMED.

Greedy ship companies are responsible for the excess of aliens, according to W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration. The companies took a "gambler's chance" in bringing immigrants when the quotas were nearly filled, and as a result a large number of deportees are held at Ellis Island.

Mr. Husband said steamship companies ignored offers to furnish them daily statistics on quotas. He said he urged the companies to carry only 15 of the possible 20 per cent of immigrants that could be admitted during the current month, the first of the new fiscal year. This, he said, would have prevented overflowing as a result of the pouring in of immigrants at other ports and along the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Ellis Island officials said steamships arriving after the quotas are filled up are liable to a fine of \$20 a head for each alien deported, in addition to refunding transportation money to the immigrants.

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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Former President Wilson writes that he fears world revolution unless America takes the lead in spiritual redemption.

Walter S. Ward, son of the millionaire head of the anti-union Ward Baking Company, indicted at White Plains, N. Y., for the murder of Clarence Peters, mysteriously slain May 16, 1922.

Jury in trial of William Blizzard, of the United Mine Workers, accused in West Virginia mine war case, fails to agree.

Strike of telephone operators in New England declared off, on recommendation of Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Senator-elect Magnus Johnson of Minnesota says revolution faces United States "if conditions confronting the laboring man and the farmer are not changed."

Bethlehem Steel Corporation earns nearly double its dividend requirements, report for second quarter shows.

New York State wage levels rose slightly in June, according to report of the State Department of Labor. Working time decreased in several industries.

Threat of Premier Mussolini to gag the press of Italy is one that he will not dare to put into effect, say three leading opposition papers.

Leading oil refiners call for thirty-day shutdown of refineries to keep up prices of gasoline.

Communists conduct huge demonstrations in Berlin and other cities against Cuno government and German Fascist movement.

Representatives of railroad labor unions meet at Albany, and form New York State branch of National Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Directors of Illinois Manufacturers' Association expected to call convention at Chicago in effort to stem wave of political radicalism which is threatening to sweep Middle West.

Employment conditions are expected to remain favorable in virtually every part of the country for the next 60 days at least, according to the Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

Adjustment of working rules and an increase averaging 6 cents an hour in the rate of pay for telegraphers on 30 roads asked by President Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers before the U. S. Railroad Labor Board.

Divorce rate in the United States is now 9.3 divorces to each one hundred marriages, as compared with 6.3 in 1916, says the New York Herald.

Child labor in the United States is increasing, judging by recent reports received by the United States Children's Bureau, Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau, states in an address at Chicago.

Labor members of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board declare the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922 was due probably to the "incapability of Chairman Ben W. Hooper and R. M. Barton to

understand the value placed upon trade-union ethics by bona fide trade unions."

Railroad earnings for June average close to 6 per cent, reports from 40 of the largest and most representative railroads of the nation indicate.

Street car service in 146 towns and cities of Northern New Jersey is tied up, as 6300 trolley-men strike for wage increase.

United States Steel Corporation's earnings for second quarter of year indicate that corporation is earning at the annual rate of more than \$13 a share.

Connecticut Socialists and representatives of labor unions to attend State Conference for Progressive Political Action at New Haven September 10.

Minnesota State Federation of Labor plans campaign to organize ore miners of the Mesaba range, north of Duluth.

Moscow dispatches report a sharp decrease in membership of Russian trade unions. Total membership was 5,000,000 in July, 1922, as compared with 8,500,000 in July, 1921.

Attacking convict leasing systems in Alabama, Rev. W. E. Lockter charges in sermon at Mobile that "human beings are being cut to pieces with lashes such as one would not dare strike a mule with for fear of being arrested for cruelty to animals, and many of them have marks on their bodies they will carry to their graves."

Nova Scotia steel workers, whose walkout resulted in a sympathetic strike of miners, vote to return to work.

Executive board meeting of Illinois Federation of Labor sanctions organization of posts in the American Legion composed entirely of trade-union members. A state campaign to acquaint union workers with the use of the injunction in industrial struggles was announced.

BANKERS ARE ALARMED.

The recent wage revision for bank clerks in New York City, it is now discovered, was because employers are worried over the trade-union wave that is sweeping through the financial district. The bankers do not conceal their "interest" in this matter, and certain newspapers are aiding the anti-union sentiment by picturing the easy life and promotions of the clerks.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 clerks and bank employees in New York City. These workers are eligible to the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, which is chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor. To stop victimization by the bankers, the utmost secrecy is being used in the campaign and the executive board of the union has empowered the president and secretary to carry on the work of organization. They are the only ones who know the names of the clerks who have joined the union or who have signified their intention of joining as the movement becomes stronger.

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WOULD VAMP FARMERS.

Terrified at the sweep of the progressive movement, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is attempting to vamp the farmers. Officers of the association announce they will combine with farmers to better their—the farmers'—lot, and also stamp out radicalism.

The Manufacturers' Association is in the front rank of reaction. It opposes the smallest degree of social justice and fights as hard against humane conditions for working women as for judge-made rule and a state constitution that befits the middle ages.

John M. Glenn, secretary and chief chestnut puller of the association, again proves his fitness for peculiar tasks, by blaming wage workers for the ills of farmers.

"It is quite natural for the farmer to rebel against the existing situation," says the nervy Glenn. "The farmer is kicking because he has to put up from nine to ten bushels of wheat to match one day's labor in a factory."

COMMUNISTS OUSTED.

At a political conference of trade unionists and sympathizers in Boston, the communists were refused admittance by a five to one vote. The communists represented their camouflage, the workers' party.

We ought really to think much more of our work and of what comes next to our hands to do day after day than of our affections and the proportions in which they are distributed.—John Addington Symonds.

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BY THE WAY.

Henry Ford is a howling success at making what he makes, but he strikes out when he tackles other matters.

Ford says of trade unions that they are fine for "speeding up loafing" and that they are also good for interrupting work.

The five million or more trade unionists in America would like to know where Henry gets that "loafing" stuff. In view of his remarkable lack of even the simplest truths about labor, Henry's announcement that he doesn't want to be President isn't so very disappointing.

Friends of the railroads have produced figures a constant tendency in industry to substitute me-to show that the railroad business is picking up, car loadings are heavier, average car movement per day is longer, and altogether everything looks perked up, including the old bank roll.

This is said to be due to higher efficiency of management and reduced operating costs, part of which is reduced wages.

Labor long ago said that railroads needed more brains in management. The present recovery proves what labor said. Wage cutting hasn't contributed to railroad recovery—it never does, but all manner of management devices have helped mightily.

There is still plenty for management to do—and if Wall Street will keep its hands off management probably will deliver the goods.

The Iron Age, introducing that good old act entitled Labor and the Farmers, shows that Iron Age has lost none of its editorial cunning.

No group of workers can get anything, except at the expense of another group, says this good old stand-by magazine.

We are to infer from this, of course, that the profiteering outfit has got its loot nailed down where it can't be touched or damaged or interfered with for the future.

That assurance will be received with relish by the profiteers, and they will no doubt be greatly comforted.

But just why is it that nobody can touch the tremendous margin that disappears between the farmer who raises wheat and the worker who finally buys the wheat in loaves of bread?

Mayhap the Iron Age is giving us a glimpse of the Sacred Bull.

The Worker, organ of the Communist party, continues to foam and rail. This outfit is expert at foaming and railing. It assails Gompers regularly. Wall Street isn't nearly as hateful to the communist crowd. We learn from The Worker that "Sam Gompers is face to face with the labor party idea and that he can't dodge it or get away from it" and we find also that Gompers is in league with Hughes to prevent recognition of the soviets.

It is satisfying to see The Worker carrying on in this manner. If there had been any let-up in bitterness, nastiness, perverseness and general hatred for the trade-union movement, it could indicate only that The Worker's staff was ill or off its feed, or in jail. As it is, we have the assurance that the whole staff is in the best of health and entirely satisfied with the world.

Morris Hillquit said a few days ago: "The average organized worker of America is politically a generation behind the workers of the advanced countries of Europe. * * *

Mr. Hillquit fails to point out what it is that the workers of Europe have got through their superior wisdom and tactics that is so much better than that which American workers have secured.

Those who are a generation ahead of us surely should have something wonderful to show the world. In our short-sightedness, however, we

fail to discover in Europe anything, political or otherwise that we exactly hanker for.

The trouble with Morris is that he is a disappointed salesman of socialism.

It is disclosed that West Virginia coal owners have been subsidizing newspaper correspondents. The most discouraging feature of it all is that some of the newspapers don't seem a bit concerned. But after all, why should they, inasmuch as they agree with the mine owners anyhow?

WHY UTILITIES ARE REGULATED.

In his magazine published in Madison, Wis., Senator La Follette gives this clear illustration why a public utility is regulated by the state:

"Investment by private parties for the purpose of building a railroad or any other public utility is a very different thing from investment by private parties in a private business enterprise, such as buying real estate, building a business block, a manufacturing plant or other private venture.

"In the case of investment in private enterprise the investor takes all the chances of loss. His right to speculative profits, however large, is recognized and protected by law.

"But in the case of the honest and prudent investor in a public enterprise, such as the building of a railroad or other public utility, the investor is accorded just and reasonable protection by the courts against the loss of his principal or the loss of reasonable profits on his investment.

"The courts will always sustain the railroad or other public utility in charging the people rates sufficiently high to protect such an investment against loss and insure to the investor a reasonable profit on his capital."

Senator La Follette insists that the Interstate Commerce Commission comply with the railroad valuation act, which provides for ascertaining the original cost of each railroad. On this information, rates can be based.

The railroad owners insist that the value of their property should be fixed by the commission at the estimated cost of reproducing such properties at war inflated prices.

"Original cost," says Senator La Follette, "will show the amount invested by the railroad owners and lay the foundation for squeezing the water out of their false and fraudulent capitalization."

FOOD PRICES UP; WHOLESALE DOWN.

Food prices are up and general wholesale prices down is the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics on prices from May to June. It is stated that wholesale prices decreased 2 per cent and food prices advanced 1 per cent.

Potatoes, with 19 per cent, recorded the largest increase; round steak was next with 5 per cent; sirloin steak, leg of lamb, and onions, 4 per cent; chuck roast and bananas, 3 per cent; rib roast and cheese, 2 per cent; ham and fresh eggs, 1 per cent.

The largest decrease in food prices was 23 per cent for cabbage; butter recorded a 4 percent loss; hens, 2 per cent; oranges, 3 per cent; plate beef, lard, sugar, coffee, prunes and raisins, 1 per cent.

REVEL IN PROFITS.

Case-hardened Wall street is not easily stirred over immense profits, but the gains of railroad equipment companies the past six months is attracting attention. Excepting rich pickings of war times, the last six months have proven the most profitable in the history of equipments. Some of the companies have made profits large enough to guarantee dividends on common stock for the next two or three years. The orders outstanding assure a continuance of this prosperity for the remainder of the year.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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MEMBER OF

UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1923.

The near thing
That's the dear thing
Is so hard for us to see.

While the far thing,
Like some star thing,
Lures with its mystery.
—Arthur Galusha Smith.

The union label is always available for your use if you only have sense enough to take advantage of it. There is no surer way to promote the progress of the organized workers than by demanding the union label on your purchases. It is a simple and easy plan. Why not try it?

The New Mexico Judge who sentenced a political opponent to a year in the penitentiary for contempt of court because he had criticised the Judge in his newspaper evidently will not have the satisfaction of seeing his victim serve the sentence. The Governor has issued a full and complete pardon to the editor and has indulged in some uncomplimentary criticism of the Judge also. Now, perhaps, the Judge will endeavor to chastise the Governor for his temerity. Some judges have lofty opinions of themselves and their powers, but not sense enough to get by with them. This seems to be the case with the New Mexico jurist.

An editorial writer in one of our daily papers says the employees of the Steel Trust, if allowed to vote on the question, would vote overwhelmingly to retain the twelve-hour day because they would then get 80 cents a day more than for an eight-hour day. Just analyze that statement and see what it amounts to. It means that the men are so poorly paid and need money so badly that they are willing to work four hours at the very hardest kind of labor for the paltry sum of 80 cents—enough to buy Judge Gary three cigars. Of course the editorial writer referred to is wrong. The men would do nothing of the kind. They are not that much in love with slavery or with the stockholders of the Steel Trust. But a little later on in the same editorial the writer lets the cat out of the bag when he says that no Americans of American ancestry would accept the conditions, and that for that reason the Steel Trust had to depend upon foreign labor in order to supply the demand of its mills. The two statements, in the same editorial, reveal a rather tangled mental condition on the part of the writer. At any rate the greedy Steel Trust has been forced to inaugurate more humanity in its various plants through the pressure of public opinion.

Our Departed Chief

For weeks the people of San Francisco waited in patient anticipation for the time to arrive when they could do honor to the man who occupied the position of President of this great Republic. They watched the newspapers as he wended his way westward and as he traveled to the Territory of Alaska, all the while planning a reception for him here which would be of real San Francisco caliber and in many ways different from those tendered the Chief Executive in other localities.

Then suddenly there came telegraphic flashes from the North conveying the intelligence that the President had been stricken with illness and that it might be necessary to cancel all engagements. But still the people of this city hoped and prayed for his speedy recovery. After his arrival in the city reports from the sickroom grew steadily more encouraging day by day, until Thursday evening last week, when the people of the entire Nation were shocked beyond description by the announcement of the President's sudden death. It was hard to believe, and all through the night thousands kept up their spirits by entertaining the hope that the report would prove unfounded. Morning came, only to verify the earlier announcements. The sun came up that morning upon a dejected and sorrowing people. The Chief of the Nation was really dead, and a good, genial and lovable man had left millions to sincerely mourn his loss.

Warren G. Harding was a kindly man who made fast friends of all who were fortunate enough to come in contact with him. He was one of those souls who radiate sunshine and good cheer wherever they go. Naturally he made hosts of friends daily. That quality, coupled with his sincerity of purpose and his earnest desire to do those things which would be of advantage to the people endeared him to all, even to those who were out of harmony with his governmental policies, and as a consequence there was genuine regret and real sorrow over his passing in such an untimely and sudden way. The best evidence of this was presented when the funeral cortege passed from the hotel to the railway station. The streets were packed with thousands of sad-faced and reverent men, women and children. But it was not the usual street crowd scrambling for places of vantage. It was the most orderly crowd imaginable. Each seemed to feel the gravity of the situation and to be moved by the single desire to pay homage and respect to the memory of the soul that had gone to its reward. There was no crowding, no noise, nothing but silence and sorrow in that vast assemblage. Only such a man as Warren G. Harding was when alive could have inspired such conduct, and it must remain as a lasting tribute to the human side of the man.

Warren G. Harding passed away in the midst of his effort to promote the ends of peace. He died laboring to bring the powers of the United States to bear in the interest of the future peace of the world, and he will long be remembered for that effort as well as for the personal qualities that made him loved and respected among men.

Through the death of Warren G. Harding the Nation lost a beloved Chief, the people a devoted friend and humanity an able champion. May his soul rest in peace in the world beyond.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

First of the spokesmen for labor to criticise the findings of the United States Coal Commission is Samuel Gompers who says that the commission's recommendations contain "real penalties for miners but phantom penalties for mine operators," particularly in that they are aimed at making strikes in the industry impossible because they contemplate "compulsory labor."

Pay rolls of factories in the United States have reached record totals, according to the Federal Reserve Board. Twenty leading industries report large gains. The heaviest increases in pay rolls occurred in the textile industries, the iron and steel industry, in car building and automobile manufacturing. This is the bright side of the case. On the other side, in which all the three parties to industry take part, there are fears for the future owing to decreasing exports, low prices of farm products, the postponement of building construction and starting of new enterprises. A short period of prosperity is thus threatened with another wave of depression, if we are to believe the alarmists. However, we are still being pestered with demands for supplying a labor shortage.

The enemies of the organized workers are endeavoring to convince the public that the movement has been badly beaten during the past few years and that the membership has been greatly reduced and the unions are still on the down grade. That, of course, is not the truth of the situation, and as the Labor Council has decided to hold a parade this year in order to demonstrate the strength of labor in this city it is the duty of every union and of every member of a union to so arrange his affairs for Labor Day as to be able to participate in the parade. Under existing circumstances no true trade unionist will fail to be in the line of march this year. The question is of great importance to every organized worker regardless of what union he belongs to or how prosperous and successful his organization has been. Go to your union meeting and see that your union votes to parade, and after that go to work toward getting the largest possible percentage of the membership to put in an appearance on Labor Day in the line of march.

The State Labor Commissioner has been served notice by the Fisk Teachers' Agency that an application has been made to the Superior Court in Los Angeles for an injunction restraining him from enforcing the provisions of the employment agency law passed by the last Legislature regulating the fees that may be charged by these agencies. The law is to become effective on August 18th, and the hearing on the application for a temporary restraining order is set for Monday, August 13th. The time is so short for preparation of the case that it is likely that some sort of a stipulation will be entered into between the office of the Attorney-General and the attorneys for the Fisk Agency looking forward to an extension of time. This can be done without prejudicing the case in any way, and the matter is of such great importance that ample time should be available to the both sides. The humorous thing about the petition, however, is the statement to the effect that the time for the securing of signatures in order to hold the law up by referendum petition is too short and for that reason the restraining order is essential. The truth of the matter is the agencies know that if the question were submitted to the people they would indorse the legislation by two or three hundred thousand majority, and that is the real reason no petitions have been put in circulation.

WIT AT RANDOM

Foreman—Yes, I'll give ye a job sweepin' an' keepin' the place clean.

"But I'm a college graduate."
"Well, then, maybe ye better start on somethin' simpler."—Life (New York).

Parent—What is your reason for wishing to marry my daughter?

Young Man—I have no reason, sir; I am in love.—London Opinion.

Maid—Please, mum, may I pop over to the toy shop and get a skipping-rope?

Mistress—Whatever do you want a skipping-rope for?

Maid—I've just took me medicine, and forgot to shake the bottle!—The Daily Mail (Brisbane, Australia).

Guest—Waiter, this steak is like leather and the knife is dull.

Waiter—Strop the knife on the steak.—Michigan Gargoyle.

Inquisitive Old Gentleman—And what are you digging for, my good man?

Digger—Money.

"You don't say so! And when do you expect to find it?"

"Saturday night!"—Good Hardware.

An old lady was on a visit to her married daughter. One day there was company, and little Theodore, the hope of the house, was doing his best to amuse his mother's visitors. Presently he left the room, to return soon afterwards with a zinc bucket. This he planted right in front of his grandma, while the others sat wondering what was about to happen.

"Grandma," said little Theodore, "will oo kick it?"

"Bless the child," said the surprised old lady, "why do you wish me to do that, darling?"

"Because," replied the young hopeful, "I heard pa say we should be awfully rich when oo kicked the bucket!"—Brisbane Daily Mail.

After much excitement the Smiths had at last managed to catch the train.

Now, when they could sit quietly for a while, they began to wonder if they had left anything behind.

Mrs. Smith gave a shriek.

"Oh, Harry," she gasped, "I forgot to turn off the electric-iron!"

"Don't worry, darling," he replied, "nothing will burn. I forgot to turn off the shower-bath."—The Christian Advocate (New York).

"Why do you keep cultivating that big mint patch by the roadside?"

"A lot of people," replied the keeper of the wayside restaurant, "smell it, look hopeful and then turn in. Of course, after making a few cautious inquiries they feel under obligations to order buttermilk or something. I'm using that mint as a decoy."—Washington Star.

Overheard in the locker room of the Lochmoor Golf Club a day or two ago:

Voice (behind a row of lockers)—What time did you get in this morning, Bill?

Bill—It was 3 o'clock, and, gee whiz, my wife was certainly sore at me! She wouldn't talk to me and hasn't even spoken to me since.

Voice (from other end of room)—How would you like to trade her for one who would talk to you when you get in at 3 o'clock in the morning?—Detroit News.

MISCELLANEOUS

"THE MAN WHO STICKS."

The man who sticks has this lesson learned,
Success doesn't come by chance, it's earned
By pounding away; for good hard knocks
Will make stepping stones of the stumbling
blocks.

He knows in his heart that he cannot fail;
That no ill fortune can make him quail
While his wife is strong and his courage high,
For he's always good for another try.

He doesn't expect by a single stride
To jump to the front; he is satisfied
To do ev'ry day his level best,
And let the future take care of the rest.

He doesn't believe he's held down by the boss;
It's work, and not favor, that "gets across."
So his motto is this: "What another man
Has been able to handle, I surely can."

For the man who sticks has the sense to see
He can make himself what he wants to be,
If he'll off with his coat and pitch right in—
Why, the man who sticks can't help but win.

—Charles R. Barrett.

"GO AND DO LIKEWISE."

Magnus Johnson, United States Senator-elect from Minnesota, offers the soundest kind of advice to "white collar" workers who complain because common labor is getting better pay than they do.

Johnson's advice is summed up by "Go and do likewise." In answer to an inquiry from a Chicago newspaper, he urged workers in all trades and professions to take a leaf from the book of organized labor and organize to better their condition as workers in many trades have done. He said:

"There is much resentment, I find, amongst the poorly paid store clerks, the small professional man and the unsuccessful merchant expressed in these words: 'The common laborer gets more than I do.' In other words, the laborer of 1923, due to his persistent efforts to reach a well defined goal of the American standard of living, has succeeded in getting his one dollar per hour whereas the clerk and the professional man has not been able to do as well.

"Now here is my theory: Instead of the clerk and the professional man finding fault with the carpenter and the plumber and the brick mason for his wages and thus joining the hue and cry of organized capital, let them go and do likewise; let them work hand in hand with organized labor to get their own incomes increased, rather than try to get Labor's reduced.

"Let all workers stick together, the white collar worker in the office and the brain workers in the professions and work hand in hand with organized carpenters and bricklayers to raise the wages of all. Capital is always sure of its own, regardless of how high wages may go. It means only a fairer division of the products of labor."

There is nothing new in Johnson's advice but it is just as good now as when it was first given, perhaps thousands of years ago. The unorganized worker may complain until Doomsday but it won't get him anywhere. His only salvation is in organization. The more this is emphasized the better off his chances of his acting instead of merely talking. And for stressing this truth and again bringing it before the public, Minnesota's new Senator-elect deserves the thanks of organized labor.

The union label helps to encourage to inspire and to uplift.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The grim reaper again descended on the ranks of No. 21 during the past week and claimed our fellow-member, Martin Imperiale. Mr. Imperiale was born in Italy 27 years ago and died in this city Saturday, August 4, 1923. Left to mourn his passing are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Imperiale; two sisters, Mrs. G. Bowman and Miss Lillian Imperiale, and three brothers, Mario, Frank and Theodore. His death was brought about from a stab wound in the abdomen by a known assailant, but the police have so far been unable to apprehend the man. The funeral was held Monday from the undertaking parlors of Valente, Marini, Perata & Co., 649 Green street, followed by interment in the Italian Cemetery. Mr. Imperiale at the time he was wounded was an employee of the Althof & Bahls Co., and had been in their employ practically all of his working years. He entered the employ of the company as an errand boy, later serving an apprenticeship and for the past six years had been a valued journeyman member of the firm. The deceased had a large concourse of friends, not only in the trade, but among the citizens of North Beach, as was attested by the dozens of floral tributes sent to his grave.

Foreman Piper and K.S. Reist of the Donaldson chapel have recently returned from their summer outing which they enjoyed at the ranch of Mr. Reist in Mendocino County. They were accompanied by their families.

Arthur S. Howe, Union Litho chapel, departed Saturday for his ranch near Willits, where he will make further improvements and visit with his family, who are holding down the farm while Arthur has been accumulating a few shekles in the city.

The balance of San Francisco's delegation to the Atlanta convention, Messrs. Robt. Fleming, Fred Martindale and Thos. O'Rourke, left Saturday. The trio routed themselves via Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs and Chicago, planning to visit friends at the different points and view the majesty of the Home en route. After leaving the convention city the delegation will divide, Messrs. Fleming and Houck returning via New Orleans, while Mr. O'Rourke and Martindale will journey homeward via St. Paul, British Columbia points and Seattle.

Arthur Hansen and wife, formerly of Ogden, Utah, are San Francisco visitors for a couple weeks, bound for Southern California. Mr. Hansen is subbing for E. M. Blackford at the Reeves chapel.

Examiner Notes—Edgar Apperson, slug 10, is back on the job after several weeks spent in the wilds of Oregon along the Klamath River fishing and hunting.

"Sunny" Jim Stansbury, slug 13, is vacationing in the South. He was as far down as Tijuana to "heist" a few, and the last heard of him he was getting rid of his extra jack at Avalon, Catalina Island.

Ed Anderson is spending a few weeks in the wilds of Nevada.

Homer Gambler, make-up, is enjoying his vacation.

James Kelsey is absent in Vancouver, B. C., on his annual vacation.

W. H. Ellis, Chronicle, and wife were called to Salinas last Saturday by the sudden death of Mrs. Ellis' sister, Mrs. Eugene Jeffery of Los Angeles. Mrs. Jeffery, accompanied by her husband and two young daughters, were motoring to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis in Oakland for a visit when, a few miles out of Salinas, the steering gear of their car broke, overturning the car, crushing Mrs. Jeffery's chest and causing a basal fracture of the skull, from which she died shortly afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will leave shortly

for a visit to the home of Mr. Jeffery in Los Angeles.

August J. Vanderheide, apprentice at Knight-Counihan chapel, asked to be excused from examination by the apprentice committee this week, stating that he had just been presented by his wife with a bouncing baby girl. Mother and child doing well—August will get back to earth shortly.

All work on the Examiner was suspended for thirty minutes as the funeral cortege of the late President W. G. Harding was passing the Examiner office.

Preparations for the Labor Day parade by the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council are progressing and it is likely that tentative programs will be announced within the next few days. It is urged upon all members of No. 21 that they make arrangements for the present and participate in the parade and help our sister unions show the citizens that organized labor is not dead or dying in San Francisco, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Mrs. Grant V. Wallace, wife of the popular member of No. 21's apprentice committee, is confined to the East Bay Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. Grant's many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

E. M. Blackford of the Reeves chapel purchased a new Star car last week and, accompanied by his wife, left for a two weeks' vacation at Gold Lake, where they hope to enjoy a season of fishing. Mr. and Mrs. Blyde Hill, a former member of 21 and now superintendent of an Oakland printing plant, loaded his car and left at the same time.

E. G. Jaques, Commercial News chapel, left this week for an extended vacation in the Feather River country. He was accompanied by his wife and drove his new Chevrolet car.

Many printing establishments closed their doors last Friday upon receipt of word of President Harding's death.

No. 21's label committee wishes to thank the members who so kindly answered their appeal for non-label matter a few weeks ago. The boys are fiends for work and again urge upon the members to forward all matter not bearing the label to headquarters in order that they may return same to the firms issuing same. They have favor-

able responses from many of the firms addressed, which proves that their efforts are bearing fruit.

R. C. "Bob" Davis deposited a San Luis Obispo card last week and will reside in the bay region for a while. Mr. Davis has just returned from a three months' visit with his mother and other relatives at Garnett, Kansas. Mr. Davis stated that it was so hot in Kansas City, Mo., that it was impossible to sleep, let alone work.

W. R. Mills, Progress chapel, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation, during which time he expects to visit his former home at Omaha, Neb. Upon his return to this city he will be accompanied by his wife who has been in Omaha for the past three weeks.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—Earl (Fashion Plate) Curtis hired a sub last week and, with a pocket full of doubloons and a mind intent on amusement, lots of it, too, headed for parts unknown on an S. P. carriage. The Fashion Plate says to



SAVE MONEY

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army

Mission St. Merchants Assn.

GOOD
JEWELRY
SINCE
1896

For 26 years we have maintained a reputation for integrity
and square dealing.

Sorensen Co.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS
OPTICIANS
715 Market St., bet. 3rd and 4th,
San Francisco

All jewelry and watch repairing guaranteed



James A. Sorensen
Jeweler and Watchmaker

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

COMMERCIAL

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

look for him when the money's gone and not before.

Chronicle printers mourn the departure of Andy (Goophus) Ward, the composing room comedian, who will be away several weeks. He leaves a vacuum that only his return can fill.

It is very probable society editors will be busy shortly, as rumor, via underground radio, has it that the Chronicle's gay Lothario, Bill Harris (Romeo), is soon to make a little lady happy. Bill's new scenery, of the very latest vintage, lends color to the rumors.

The Chronicle's markets editor, Leonard Martin, arrived home last week from a month's hunting and fishing trip. Mr. Martin says Humboldt County certainly is a paradise to the city dweller.

Los Angeles has lost a visitor and San Francisco is acclaiming the return from his vacation of Ike Nesbit. Never a Chronicle ball team is complete without Ike, whose pitching has shed luster on many a game. And he says the old right fin is in great shape.

Business takes Dan O'Connell, the Chronicle ad doer, out of town for a week or so. He also hopes to be able to steal a few days of rest while away.

Last week a reunion was celebrated by the family of Bert Davis of the proofroom. Four generations of Daves living about the bay gathered for the occasion.

D. (Let 'Er Go) Gallagher is threatening to move from Tar Flat if he can sell his house. In strict confidence Mr. Gallagher said his reason for this radical action is that there are too many Irish there, and anyway he wants to get into George (Shanty) Brady's neighborhood.

Five new linotypes are to be installed at the Chronicle late this week or early next week. This improvement is necessary as the work has grown to such proportions the present battery is too small to handle it.

Sickness for the last two weeks has detained Lloyd Nesbit in his bed, but his friends trust that he soon will be at work again.

Two weeks of rest were sufficient for Aubrey Bell. He started pounding the keyboard again Monday and his vim is surprising.

No less than a fortnight, perhaps longer, Ed Thornton calculates to devote to rest and recreation before showing for work once more.

W. A. Smith is not working at present, his presence being required in Oakland, where he is erecting a block of flats. "Smithy" says when he gets as many flats as Ford has "lizzies" he will quit the print game.

Lyle W. Slocum is enjoying a two weeks' vacation in Eureka.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has in press the following bulletin. Copies available for free distribution will be mailed out on request.

Address Publication Section.

Bulletin 85 (Trade and Industrial Series, No. 24). Program for Training Part-Time School Teachers. Organization and Content of a Training Program to Prepare Teachers for Effective Service in Part-Time Schools. On sale by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The value of the union label is the use we make of it.

ECONOMIC DECISIONS.

It is not the function of the Supreme Court to set aside acts of Congress because these acts do not accord with the economic views of judges, said Chief Justice Taft, in dissenting from the court's District of Columbia minimum wage decision.

Justice Sanford concurred in the claim that justices of this high court are swayed by their economic views rather than by the constitution.

This statement will become historic as the contest between the people and judicial oligarchs develops.

Justice Holmes, philosopher and jurist, a member of the court, has made similar charges, as did the late Justice Moody. It is the first time, however, that the charge is made by a chief justice, who says:

"But it is not the function of this court to hold congressional acts invalid simply because they are passed to carry out economic views which the court believes to be unwise or unsound."

The history of the Supreme Court is filled with instances where economic views have replaced the constitution and law. In several of these cases Chief Justice Taft himself has annulled the law.

The more recent of these cases include the Duplex and Truax boycott cases, the Granite City picketing case, and the two child labor cases. In the first of these the decisions are in conflict with the Clayton law, that picketing is legal, as is the withholding of patronage.

The Supreme Court justices have economic views that disagree with this law. As a result Congress is ignored and the Clayton law is practically annulled through hostile interpretations.

Congress has also declared in the Clayton law that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

This is rejected by the majority of the court in the minimum wage case. The court presents this last-century viewpoint: "In principle there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

In annulling the federal income tax law, passed by Congress in 1894, Justice Field said: "The present assault upon capital is but the beginning." This is the case in which Justice Shiras suddenly changed his mind, and enabled the court to kill the law by a 5-to-4 vote.

There is not much law—as understood by Congress—in Justice Field's decision, but it teemed with economic prejudices and a determination to defend what he termed "capital."

In refusing to dissolve the Steel Trust, three years ago, the court said that dissolution might result in "a risk of injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of, and, it may be serious detriment to, the foreign trade."

This sounds like a meeting of stockholders, rather than from the Supreme Court of the United States, which is not supposed to consider how trade will be affected by its decisions.

If trade is to guide this court when does the constitution and law apply?

In the stock dividend case, decided three years ago, economic views again triumphed over law. In his minority opinion Justice Brandeis said that this setting aside of the income tax law would permit "the owners of the most successful businesses in America * * * to escape taxation of a large part of what is actually their income."

These decisions indicate a phase of the Supreme

Court that is concealed by its defenders. They have long played the sacredness-of-the-court game to scare off criticism. This policy has been overworked, and the court is finally before the bar of public opinion.

Democracy is sufficiently handicapped now. It cannot carry the extra burden of a judiciary that sets aside the people's will and unmakes laws as befit its moods.

These judges must cease functioning as law-makers. Their decisions must be based on the constitution and not on economic whims and fancies.

READ 'EM AND WEEP!

Now We'll Be Good!

"If the combined brain substances of all those who are opposing the Ku Klux Klan should be brought together in one pitifully small collection and placed on the back of a half-grown flea, this flea could lope to San Francisco and back within a very short time without a drop of sweat being forced to exude from its hide through its exertions."—William Joseph Simmons.

You Don't Say So!

"Fascism is promoting individual liberty and ambition, instead of stifling it; it is promoting efficiency and honest work; it is giving back optimism and the will to achieve. The keynote of Fascismo is order, discipline and industry, and all those who attempt to fasten violence and disorder upon it as a habit are simply propagandists and not seekers after truth."—Dr. A. L. Frothingham, in an article entitled "Mussolini Acquitted of Despotism."

Why "Too Late?"

"It is too late for the United States to enter the League of Nations."—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock.

You've Said It, Leon!

"The revolution in America, therefore, is in the distant future."—Trotzky.

They've Had Years!

"Judge Gary and his associates may not intend to do anything effective about the eight-hour day. Still, in decency they deserve a little time in which to prove their sincerity or hang themselves."—The Sun and The Globe (New York).

The most direct road for co-operating with our fellows is to always demand the union label, card and button.



The Milk With the
Natural Cream Flavor

MEYENBERG
EVAPORATED
MILK CO.

MARKET & DRUMM STS.
(Fife Building)
SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Douglas 1056

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE
UNION
LABEL

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, August 3, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting President Hollis, who was excused by reason of his attendance in the Guard of Honor in the funeral cortege conveying the remains of the President from the Palace Hotel to the Third and Townsend Street Railway Depot.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the regular order of business be suspended, and that the only business to be transacted during the session be the reading and adoption of a resolution submitted by the Secretary, expressing the sorrow of the Council at the untimely death of President Harding; motion carried.

The following resolution was then read:

Whereas, Through the fateful circumstances of the visit, sickness and sudden death of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, San Francisco bears the burden of the sad and disconcerted attention of the governments and peoples of all the world; and

Whereas, The people of San Francisco, of every degree and station, sincerely share with the rest of the American people deep patriotic sorrow at the loss of a distinguished leader, suffered at a time of great national and international stress and distraction; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord 1923, that we sincerely mourn the loss of President Warren G. Harding; that we extend to his gentle and faithful widow, Mrs. Florence Harding, and to the family of the late President, our deep sympathy and condolences; and that as a further token of respect and patriotic sentiments, this Council, when it adjourns this session, do so in silence of the delegates and visitors, each offering from his heart a prayer for the guidance and protection of our country and people in the years to come; further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes, and copies thereof transmitted to Mrs. Harding and family, and to the press.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried the resolution be adopted by a standing vote of delegates and visitors present.

Delegates and visitors stood in silence for the space of one minute.

The Chair declared the resolution adopted.

Council adjourned at 8:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held August 1, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 by President W. G. Desepte, with all officers present except J. R. Smith and J. P. Griffin.

Minutes of preceding meeting approved as read.

Communications—From the Union Label Trades Department, minutes of the St. Louis Label Section, Building Trades, and Ladies' Auxiliary; read and filed.

Credentials—From Bill Posters and Billers. Moved and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Reports of Unions—Hatters reported that they went to Oakland in regard to union-made hats; signed up three hat factories, so notify all Native Sons' Parlors that they can buy union-made hats for September 9th. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that they have started the eight-hour day; business is good. Brewery Workers reported that they have signed a new agreement with a 50-cent increase. Glove Workers reported that they have received an order for their label from the firm of

Wichman at Thirtieth and Mission streets. Lithographers reported that all bank checks are printed without the label; ask demand for their label when your local gets their check books from the bank. Auxiliary reported that next Wednesday evening they will hold a whist party in Brotherhood Hall, game will start at 8:30 and score cards 25 cents; change meeting nights from the first and third Tuesdays of the month to the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month; will meet in Brotherhood Hall. Sister Desepte reported that they work the stores on Third street, Kearny street and the glove stores on Market street in regard to labeled goods served by union men and women. Retail Clerks reported not to patronize stores open after 6 p. m. in the downtown district and stores open after 9 p. m. Saturday evenings in the Fillmore and Mission districts. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is good; ask a demand for their label. Cigarmakers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Cap Makers reported that they ask a demand for their label when buying caps and cloth hats. Cooks reported that business is good; look for and demand the house card. Grocery Clerks reported that they wish to thank the Auxiliary for sending the letter to the Crystal Palace Market; Piggly Wiggly and Skaggs are still unfair; ask a demand for their working button, color changes every month, color for August is silver. Bill Posters reported that business is good, all members working.

New Business—Moved and carried that the report of the Agitation Committee be received.

Moved and carried that the Secretary notify both Councils that their label committees are not attending the meeting, and if the present committees can not attend the meetings that a new committee be appointed.

Trustees reported favorable on bills, same to be ordered paid.

Committees Visiting—Reported—Monday progress; Tuesday, went to the Laborers, going to send delegates; Wednesday, progress; Thursday, progress; Friday, no committee; Saturday, no committee. Delegate Frankenstein visited Wood Carvers, Metal Lathers, Steamfitters.

Moved and carried that the Secretary write Mayor Hagen of Jersey City, thanking him for doing away with the sweatshops in his city. Moved and carried that the Section be represented in the Labor Day parade; matter to be left in the hands of the Agitation Committee. Moved and carried that the Secretary write the Labor Day Committee and request that they have union-made goods for their officers and committees.

Brother Lively reported that the two Councils have appointed committees for a mass meeting to be held in the near future for the purpose of organizing the women into the Auxiliary of the Section. Union men and women invited.

Agitation Committee will meet Tuesday, August 14th.

Dues, \$16.00; Agent Fund, \$4.98; total, \$20.98. Disbursements, \$88.00.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:25, to meet again on August 15th.

Demand the union label, card and button.

Send your delegates to the Section.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

CONTROLS ITALY'S PRESS.

According to Associated Press Cables, Premier Mussolini's censorship over the Italian press is complete, despite a feeble protest by these newspapers. Representatives of the Italian Press Association presented a resolution to Mussolini characterizing as "inacceptable" government supervision of the press. Mussolini told the editors not to offend him or they would feel the power of the fascisti. He said he hoped he "would never be compelled to enforce the decree."

FEDERAL BANK SYSTEM ATTACKED.

Bankers are preparing to resist an attack on the Federal Reserve System when Congress convenes next December and financiers are advising that every bank join in this defense movement.

The reserve system has many enemies in Congress. This financial scheme is charged with stopping credit of the farmers, lowering the price of Liberty Bonds two years ago and bringing disaster to agriculture and business of the West and South, especially.

Added to this hostility is the fact that 9678 eligible banks have not joined the system. To ascertain the cause for this condition, a joint commission of Congress is preparing to hold a series of public hearings throughout the country.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to private control of credit. At a conference of trade-union representatives, in 1919, this declaration for government control of credit was made:

"Credit is the life blood of modern business. At present, under the control of private financiers it is administered, not primarily to serve the needs of production, but the desire of financial agencies to levy a toll upon community activity as high as 'the traffic will bear.'"

"Credit is inherently social. It should be accorded in proportion to confidence in production possibilities. Credit as now administered does not serve industry, but burdens it. It increases unearned incomes at the expense of earned incomes. It is the center of the malevolent forces that corrupt the spirit and purpose of industry."

"We urge the organization and use of credit to serve production needs and not to increase the incomes and holdings of financiers. Control over credit should be taken from financiers and should be vested in a public agency, able to administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES



SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.**Minutes of Meeting Held August 4, 1923.**

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President C. J. Quinn. President George S. Hollis was excused owing to sickness.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Owing to the great number of delegates absent, the roll was called, and on motion the Secretary was instructed to communicate to the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council the names of the delegates not attending, in order that at the next meeting, Saturday evening, August 11th, every union be represented by a delegate.

The Secretary reported that the officers during the past week had carried out the instructions of the last meeting, and that considerable progress has been made in perfecting the arrangements.

The following committees have been appointed by the President pursuant to instructions of the previous meeting:

Committee on Prizes—Anthony Noriega, John C. Daly, Don Stauffer, M. T. Doyle, George S. Hollis, John A. O'Connell, John H. Clover, Peter Magnani, George M. Cook, Dave Ryan, C. J. Quinn, George McTague.

Committee on Music—John J. Casey, Wm. T. Bonsor, John O'Connor, Joe Tuite, Edward McCarthy, John Orcutt.

Committee on Literary Exercises—Laurence J. Flaherty, Frank C. McDonald, Edward McCarthy, David Ryan, Joseph Marshall, Michael Casey, John A. O'Connell, George S. Hollis, Wm. T. Bonsor, Anthony Noriega, John P. McLaughlin.

Committee on Arrangements—The Whole General Committee.

Committee on Parade—The Whole General Committee.

Floor Manager and Assistants—Suggestions from the General Committee.

Reports were made as follows relative to progress in making arrangements for the celebration:

The Committee of Thirty has not yet got into its full stride, but every union so far visited has signified an intention to take part in the parade.

Secretary estimates that over ten thousand trade unionists so far have been reported willing to parade. This figure is rather conservative as each union voting to parade has been figured on turning out only from 30 to 40 per cent of its total strength.

Five bands from 30 to 50 pieces each have been promised for five of the divisions up to date.

United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson has by telegram asked to be given another week before deciding whether he can come and act as orator of the day. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has not yet answered whether or not he can come.

Three floats have been so far promised.

In considering the character of the parade considerable discussion took place as to permission to automobiles to appear in the parade.

Under this head, it was moved and seconded that all taking part in the parade must walk, the only exception to be made in favor of those for any reason unable to walk; motion carried.

It was also moved and seconded that no private industrial vehicles be allowed in the parade, the only display permitted to be floats emblematic of trades and the official insignia of labor organizations; motion carried.

It was also moved and seconded that all inscriptions on banners be first approved by the Publicity Committee, before being allowed in the parade; motion carried.

The following were suggested to act on the Reception and Floor committees for the evening of Labor Day:

Floor Manager—James Flynn.

Assistants—W. G. Desepte, Edward McCarthy, Paul Clifford.

The Floor Manager was given power to appoint additional assistants.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again in the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, August 11, at 8:15 o'clock.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

JOHN H. CLOVER, Asst. Secretary.

DODGE BAD INVESTMENTS.

By International Labor News Service.

How the worker can "spot" bad investments is told by the Treasury Department in a new booklet on "How Other People Get Ahead." Twelve danger signs by which the small investor can detect fraud and risk are given by the department as follows:

1. Mining stock. The best looking mine in the world may prove a "white elephant." Mining is a very expensive undertaking and the risks are unusually great. There is a saying that "a mine is a hole where fools dump their money."

There are many good mining investments, of course, but this branch of the investment market is generally not for those who work for and depend upon wages.

2. Oil stock. Drilling for oil is costly. The hazards are great. Oil investments are speculative and in a class with mining investments.

3. In the wake of every important discovery or invention there comes a host of schemes—"airplanes," "radio," "wireless." The promoters of these may have only the best of intentions, but frequently their enthusiasm is about all they have to sell. Look before you leap.

4. Investment in "real estate" situated in some distant place is sometimes as dangerous as mining stock. People have been known to buy swamps advertised as "sea-shore frontage." Know what you are buying before you invest.

5. "Land development" schemes frequently do not pan out. At best it is a long time before any money comes in from sales. Investment in "new companies" that are going to "sell by mail" should be generally avoided.

6. Patent rights and processes distribution. It is rarely the patentee who makes the money.

7. "New manufacturing methods" should always be closely checked and investigated.

8. An investment requiring a quick decision is often a fake. If there isn't sufficient time to "sleep over it," something is probably wrong.

9. "Special inducements" in cash discounts or stock bonuses urging you to be one of the first to invest are suspicious symptoms.

10. "Tips" alleged to land you "on the ground floor" are rarely to be taken. Those who are "on the ground floor" will monopolize the opportunity.

11. "Playing the stock market on margin" and all other forms of speculation are decidedly not for the small investor. Beware of the "bucket shop." If you buy stocks outright for investment do so through a member of a legitimate exchange.

12. Stock in "mail order companies" being organized with promises based on what others have done rarely turns out well.

LIFE ENDANGERED BY WIRING.

Unsafe and extra hazardous electric wiring in many buildings endanger life and property in New York City, says Charles L. Eidlitz, well-known builder, who declares there is urgent need for correcting this situation. He blames largely the so-called "dollar license." The payment of a small fee enables unskilled and otherwise incompetent workmen to install electric systems which may remain a menace even after reported unsafe.

"Defective or improper work or the use of inferior materials can only be stopped if these so-called \$1 licenses are abandoned and the licensed contractor is brought to book promptly and effectively if he persists in doing improper work," said Mr. Eidlitz.

LABOR DAY GREETING.

August, 1923.

The third of September is the day upon which the hosts of labor will gather for the purpose of recounting the successes which have come to them during the year just passed and, in many of our cities, hope will be expressed for still further advances during the year to come.

This occasion should not be allowed to pass without calling to the attention and the memory of the workers, the trying time when millions of trades unionists were forced into idleness in order that their unions might be crushed, thus forcing them to accept lower standards of wages and living.

Wherever addresses will be made, the speakers should not fail to emphasize the fact that through the power of purchase, the workers have a weapon which will not only assist them to strengthen the labor movement and encourage fair employers, but they can also punish very effectively, those employers and merchants, who are hostile to our cause.

Whenever we spend money we become employers. Let us see to it that we employ none but union workmen by patronizing only merchants who are fair to the cause of the workers.

Remember that every time we spend money earned under union conditions for non-union goods, we strengthen and encourage our enemies and we also weaken our own cause to the extent that we continue this practice.

Start the year right by employing only union labor for all purposes on Labor Day, and let this habit guide you the whole year around.

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer,

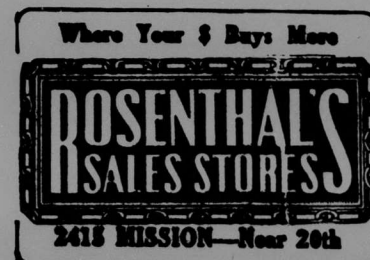
Union Label Trades Department.

"LABOR AGENT" FINED.

In Crawfordsville, Ark., upon testimony that he had prevailed upon several negroes in the community to leave their crops, P. L. Jefferson, Illinois negro, was placed in jail in default of a \$100 fine.

The defendant claims he is working for an organization which is planning to establish an empire for the negroes in Africa. A flowery decorated paper purporting to be a membership parchment taken from the negro's baggage shows that Jefferson is an active member of the "Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Committee, Imperial League Organization." The "parchment" is headed, "To the Beloved and Scattered Millions of the Negro Race." Jefferson's membership sets out that the organization is striving for freedom and to hand down to posterity a flag of empire.

The negro was also selling cheap signet rings which, according to testimonials found in his baggage, would aid one in getting positions, having better luck in all undertakings, including the drawing of good hands in poker games.



2415 Mission Street, near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco
Every sale backed by our
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

On Friday, July 27, 1923, Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America and Past National Vice-Commander of the American Legion, acting under instructions of the Board of Directors, presented to Mr. Chas. H. Kendrick an honorary membership card of the International Union.

The card was given to Mr. Kendrick by President Donohue, an ex-service member, and Secretary S. P. Kane of the local Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24, appointed by President Berry as his representatives.

President Berry in outlining the gift of the highest award within the power of the International Union, states:

Because of the meritorious and unselfish efforts put forth by Mr. Chas. H. Kendrick, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, in the interest of the trade-union movement of America, and while acting in the capacity of Vice-Commander of the American Legion and Board of Directors, has authorized the undersigned to issue him an honorary membership certificate.

He has not been advised of this action, and I am writing to request that you gentlemen, at your earliest convenience, call Mr. Kendrick, make an engagement with him, and present him the card with the compliments of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

As the background of this action you are advised of the fact that I take the liberty of repeating that during the year 1922, when we were confronted with a serious depression in America and with two great national strikes, namely, the miners' strike and the railroad strike, efforts were put forth by certain interests in America to associate the American Legion with strike-breaking activities. With the Commander, Mr. McNider, Mr. Kendrick and the undersigned, we were able to forestall such a development, which is not only a credit to those responsible for the generally accepted neutral position taken by the Legion itself. Mr. Kendrick's assistance in all instances was both cordial and effective, and this is the only way that the trade-union movement in America can definitely indicate its appreciation.

Not only for his unselfish interest in maintaining harmony between the Legion and organized labor during labor's most trying time Mr. Kendrick receives his honorary card as a real honest-to-goodness pressman, for like many self-made men who are among the nation's leaders today, Mr. Kendrick owes his early start to the printing trades, having started out as a boy to make his way in the world, he served his time "kicking" a Gordon hand-fed press, polishing stones, and operating lithographing and type presses, mixing his own inks as was done by the printers of those days, the days of steam and gas engine driven plants that are but a memory.

Being somewhat of a rustler, Mr. Kendrick gave up the printing game shortly after becoming a journeyman pressman and took to real estate, moved to the famous city of Petaluma, and between real estate and training horses for fanciers of that date, and Mr. Kendrick after running a capital of \$500 up to some \$20,000 in a few years' time established himself in business in San Francisco where his success has put him in a position whereby most of his time is now given to public affairs and his success of the past has given the Legion one of the most powerful men in the Legion movement.

President Donahue, who is a member of Golden Gate Post No. 40, of the local union, issues warning to the Legion that he is going to steal some of Mr. Kendrick's valuable time from them, as the San Francisco local claims him for their own and are mighty proud to have a man of his caliber in their ranks.

CAN'T CONCEAL PURPOSE.

What is clear is that in the operation of coal mines, as in the operation of railroads, telephones, water companies, or banks, the public interest must be respected and served, and that this requirement places limitations on the rights of owners of coal lands, operators, mine workers, carriers and dealers.

The above portion of the United States Coal Commission's preliminary report is a sample of present-day economic thought.

That the public may be served, the workers' rights must be limited! Or, in other words, stop strikes when the public is inconvenienced.

Workers may ask: "What of our rights?" The new philosophy (?) replies: "Not to be considered. You may not know it, but when you accept this employment your rights are necessarily subject to limitation, and therefore you can be jailed if you strike."

This is the hokus pokus now passing for social justice, and which has been approved by the United States Supreme Court (Wilson vs. New).

The public may continue its sweet way, oblivious of the workers' wrongs, but the latter must have "limitations" placed on their rights, that "the public interest may be respected and served."

Truly, these be unusual statesmen that do advise—and delude—the multitude.

Attention is also called to the cunning manner in which the commission classifies the workers' rights and the operation of public utilities.

"Limitations on the rights of owners of coal operators, mine workers, carriers and dealers" is what the commission favors.

To limit the rights of workers means to control their right to strike, and jail them if they disobey.

When a corporation is regulated, the liberty of its officials is not interfered with. Corporations may be fined, and the charge is passed on to the public, but corporation officials are never jailed. It is absurd to say there is no difference, for instance, between a government order that railroad rates be reduced and a law that workers can not quit their employment.

In the case of the railroad, there is nothing elemental involved. No fundamental right of the railroad president, board of directors or stockholders is denied.

There may be differences of opinion between the government and the railroad. The latter may not agree on the justness of the rate order, but this is a difference of detail and not of principle. The railroads and all other public utilities acknowledge the right of the government to regulate them. This principle is never disputed, though its application often is.

The workers, however, deny the right of government to regulate them, as advocated by the coal commission.

When the worker is "regulated" his personal liberty is instantly affected.

Personal liberty is fundamental. It must not be subject to the mood of man or wild notions that run counter to the experience of the ages.

The right of the human being to own himself is imperishable. It has survived every iron heel.

It is idle to say that wage workers will surrender ownership of themselves because the agents of greed have evolved a sophistry which, when stripped bare, means:

"The public's convenience justifies slavery."

CLOTHING PRICES UP.

The American Woolen Company (the trust) has advanced clothing prices, and buyers are fearful that they cannot pass the increase along to the public, which is now carrying nearly a maximum burden.

Practice what you preach. Consistently demand the union label on every purchase.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market

CARHARTT OVERALLS

1300 Polk St.
820 Clement St.

701 Shrader St.
Vallejo, Calif.

21st Ave. & Geary St.
Crystal Palace Market

JENNY WREN

Spotless Food Stores

2765 Mission St.
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You can buy more groceries for a Dollar at Jenny Wren than at any store in San Francisco. We claim better quality, too, and quality is remembered long after price is forgotten.

Shop and Save at Jenny Wren

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

DOLLAR PURCHASES MORE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Your dollar will buy more than it would three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Worker. Perhaps you haven't noticed that your dollar is worth more but that's what the Department of Labor reports.

The Department admits, however, that the purchasing power of the dollar isn't what it should be and that it is not even within hailing distance of the buying power of the dollar of 1913. It holds out little hope that the dollar will ever regain its pre-war purchasing power.

The dollar's claim to having scored a "come-back" is based on its ability to buy 11.5 pounds of bread, according to an average of retail bread prices for the principal cities of the United States.

Ten years ago, 1913, \$1 bought 17.9 pounds of bread, the official records show. Three years ago, 1920, \$1 bought 8.7 pounds of bread.

The purchasing power of the dollar in retail stores throughout the United States has been increasing slightly since 1920. But it is still far below the purchasing power of 1913.

The purchasing power of the dollar in bread and sugar fluctuated more widely than for other table necessities. Meats, butter and other dairy products show small fluctuations in comparison.

One dollar now buys an average of 2.6 pounds of beefsteak in comparison with 3.9 pounds in 1913 and 2.3 pounds in 1920. Purchasing power with respect to butter declined from 2.6 pounds in 1913 to 1.4 pounds in 1920, and has risen since to 1.7 pounds.

The rise in the purchasing power of the dollar since 1920 represents a gain for the great mass of the population. Wages and salaries have been advancing for more than a year. Previously when this occurred it was preceded by increases in prices with the result that the fattened pocket-book of the average family had little more, if any, purchasing power than before. Now, however, just the reverse is true. Pocketbooks are fatter and each dollar buys more than three years ago.

DEFENDS HIGH WAGES.

In an address to the Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council, Congressman Huddleston defended high wages.

"Workers support society, so the more they get the more society will have," he said. "The working men are the producers, and the grocer, the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer, the banker, and everyone else who do not work, live off them. It stands to reason, then, that the more the working men earn the more the other fellow makes off them. Yet our chamber of commerce boasts of the city's wealth of cheap labor."

WAGE LAW SET ASIDE.

The Indiana State Supreme Court has set aside the state law requiring the payment in full of all wages due any employee within 72 hours after leaving service, whether voluntarily or by discharge. An amount equal to the wages must also be paid, besides a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

The court said these penalties were excessive and out of all proportion to the damages that would be actually sustained if the law was not complied with.

STOOL PIGEON'S CLAIM REFUTED.

At the trial of Frank Keeney, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, Charleston, W. Va., policemen refuted testimony of a mine owners' stool pigeon who swore that at a meeting in Charleston Keeney declared every union man should be equipped with a rifle and ammunition.

Three policemen who were present at the meeting testified that the trade unionist did not make that statement or anything that sounded like it.

FORGET PERILS FACED BY WORKERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Anthracite coal mining is one of the most dangerous occupations in the country. This fact seems to be forgotten by those folk who do no more dangerous work than to sit behind a roll-top desk and look wise yet who denounce the miner for asking higher wages and better working conditions.

President Lewis recently pointed out that the miners daily undergo dangers of which the average person has no conception. That his statement on the perils of mining did not exaggerate the situation in the least is admitted by authorities on coal mining.

Every year one mine worker in 270 is killed and one in seven is injured, Hilmar Stephen Raushenbush, of the Bureau of Industrial Research, says in his new book on "The Anthracite Question." He gives the following table of accidents in recent years:

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal
1916	592	25,610
1917	602	25,322
1918	626	22,268
1919	664	20,508
1920	512	21,659
1921	545	21,387

"The extent to which this annual casualty list is due to the inability to secure capital for safety improvements, or due to the lack of desire to install them is a fit topic for permanent report by some competent authority," says Mr. Raushenbush.

Though Mr. Raushenbush expresses doubt as to what has been responsible for the failure to install safety devices, the graph which follows that "lack of desire" is the real reason. He says:

"The history of mining laws, providing mainly for safeguards and inspection, shows that each advance was made only as the consequence of a new horrible disaster and that each bill was fought consistently by the coal companies. The coal companies still oppose more stringent safety legislation; and the old legislation, the miners assert, is a dead letter wherever the union does not exist to enforce it."

CAN'T FOOL MEAT CUTTERS.

"If the big packers were as solicitous for the workers' welfare as they claim to be, why have they resisted every effort of our International Union to secure needed wage advances?" asks the Butcher Workman.

"That such resistance was unjustified, arbitration records fully prove. The packers prefer conference boards (company 'unions') to the workers' organization. The first named meet packers' demands and the latter promote the workers' interests.

"The trade union works for the workers, and the company 'union' works the workers."

WHY GARY WANTS TIME.

Will Rogers, comedian and philosopher, explains why Judge Gary wants time to abolish the 12-hour workday. In his weekly syndicated article, Mr. Rogers says:

"Now Mr. Gary says it will take time. You see a man who has been working for years for 12 to 14 hours a day, and you cut him down to eight, you have a physical wreck on your hands. You take a person who is used to the cool air of a steel furnace for half the 24 hours of each day and bring him into the stuffy atmosphere of outdoors, or a home, and he can't stand it."

Wisdom of the heart, which, having no concern with the erection or demolition of theories any more than with the defense of prejudices, has no random words at its command. The words it pronounces have the value of acts of integrity, tolerance, and compassion.—Joseph Conrad.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

160,000 Monte Cristo Mild Havana Cigars

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES

On account of the agency being discontinued we were enabled to buy the entire factory stock at a tremendous sacrifice and are now offering them to you at HALF OFF.

Monte Cristo, 10c size, each	5c	Monte Cristo Perfecto Finos, 12 1/2c size, 4 for 25c	
50 in box	\$2.45	50 in box	\$2.95
Monte Cristo Bon Tons and Liberties, 15c size, 50 in box	\$3.45	Monte Cristo Coronas, Majesties and Mercedes, 15c size, 3 for 25c	
2 for	15c	50 in box	\$3.95

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Special Line of Ready-Made Overcoats & Clothing

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Dress Suits to Rent

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BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street
Martha Washington Shoes

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FISHER HATS

JET ANDREWS

UNION MADE

Established 1851

We are selling all Coats at a 20 per cent reduction.

666 MARKET STREET

OPP. PALACE HOTEL

CHECKER
TAXICABS

NOW—UNIONIZED

SUTTER
400



RIDE IN A CHECKER AND SPEND THE DIFFERENCE

Nearing the Sale End MEN'S SHOES

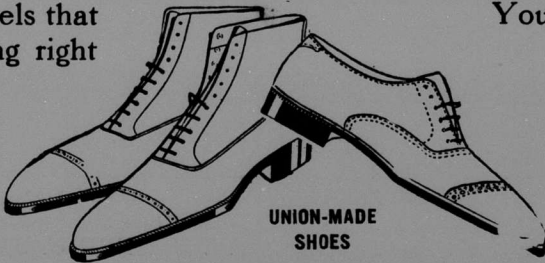
Radically Reduced for the Winding Up of This Great Sale!

NOW is the time to buy your High Shoes and Lo-Cuts.

Complete Lines in Brown and Black Calf—All Sizes—All Styles.

The smart models that
men are wanting right
now

\$ **4³⁵**
SALE
PRICE



UNION-MADE
SHOES

Your opportunity to
make BIG
SAVINGS

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SALE
PRICE

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's
Union
Shoe Stores

Brief Items of Interest

Owing to the circumstances of the death and funeral of the late President Harding, the discussion before the Labor Council relating to policy and means of distributing electric power generated at Hetch Hetchy has been postponed to Friday evening, August 17th.

During the past week there was but one death in trade union circles reported, that of Frank McCloskey of the plumbers, who died last Sunday.

The Labor Day Committee now meets every Saturday evening in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, at 8 o'clock, and it is earnestly desired that all delegates attend these meetings from now until Labor Day in order that arrangements for the celebration may be completed to the satisfaction of every union in the city.

All unions report increased attendance at union meetings since the close of the school vacation period. During that period attendance had been very poor at nearly all meetings owing to the number of members that had gone to the country

with their children. From now on more interest and brisk business may be looked for in labor circles.

Another compensation award of the State Industrial Accident Commission growing out of the Argonaut mine tragedy at Jackson last year was announced by the commission Tuesday. By its terms Mrs. Dorinda Stanicich and three little sons, of Jackson, will receive \$4308.95 for the loss of Nick Stanicich, one of the buried miners. The children are Milica aged 9, George, 8, and Bozo, 5.

Members of the Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees' Union report that they are busy these days filling out questionnaires to be forwarded to Washington for the purpose of fixing rates of pay for the various classifications for the next annual period. Increases are sorely needed in many of the departments and it is hoped they will be forthcoming as a result of the questionnaire.

BOXING

Oakland Auditorium

Every Wednesday

SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

THE LABEL ADVOCATE.

By Jack Williams.

Do workers collectively realize the power following uniform action on labor contentions; do they in assembly try to understand the foundation on which rests the protection they have in the labor movement, and if not, why not?

In matters not in the labor field workers differ little in methods used in obtaining knowledge of the subject in debate. Why is it when dealing with the principles of unionism (the God-sent blessing to men and women of labor) they differ so much on contested questions in industrial settlements?

Puzzles there be in the domains of illusion that can be solved by the simple forms of illusory tests. But the attempt to solve conflicting opinions held by some union men on principles too plain to enter the puzzle realm, is indeed an action too flimsy to deserve mention.

The union label acts and counts in the big battle between greedmongers and the masses. It is up to unionists to get in line and have a say in the hand-out to all in labor's coming endowment, with extra pleasure to those who have stood by the "little sticker" in its trials and handicaps and who assist it in its vows not to waste time in condemning union label defaulters but to march forward appealing to all to join the brigade in placing labor adjustment foremost in the world's big transactions.

COAL MONEY USED AGAINST LABOR.

J. A. Scott, Logan County (W. Va.) deputy sheriff, and "fixer" for the coal owners, paid Charles Williams, a miner, \$1700 to manufacture evidence against William Blizzard, sub-district president United Mine Workers, who is charged with murder in connection with the miners' march two years ago.

"What kind of evidence were you to get?" asked Attorney Townsend, chief counsel for the miners.

"Oh, anything to suit the occasion," replied Williams.

The witness revealed methods employed by the coal owners and their agents to "frame" union miners. He said the money was paid to him with the understanding that he would "get evidence." Williams was but one of several witnesses who told of vast sums expended by the coal owners to "railroad" mine workers and de-bauch justice.

It was shown that the Logan County grand jury returned indictments for treason and murder against men who had been dead several months before the date on which the alleged crimes were committed.

WILL JUDGE GARY ACCEPT?

United States Senator Couzens of Michigan favors a lowering of immigration standards under one condition.

If Judge Gary and his friends will agree to take care of the excess labor they wish to bring here when the men are out of employment the Senator says he favors letting such labor in.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



HERMAN THE TAILOR
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